MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 MARCH 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Peace Proposals--After its second visit to Tehran and Baghdad, the Islamic Conference good offices committee returned to Jidda, where it announced proposals presented to both Iran and Iraq for a comprehensive peace settlement. The statement, carried textually by SPA, called for a cease-fire on 13 March followed by an Iraqi withdrawal starting on 20 March, to be completed within 4 weeks. The Shatt al-'Arab dispute will be submitted to a committee acceptable to both sides. Pending the agreement on this, the statement continues, the waterway will be controlled by a special body assisted by a peacekeeping force. Other differences are to be solved through negotiations following Iraq's withdrawal. The Islamic Conference Organization will guarantee each side's respect of its commitments. The two countries are also called on to commit themselves to a set of principles including respect for each other's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each others' internal affairs and acceptance of the principle of freedom of navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab.

Earlier, statements by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti indicated that Iran will refuse to accept a cease-fire before Iraq withdraws from Iran. In a statement carried by Tehran radio, Raja'i said that the war will continue until Iran is "completely assured of the termination of the aggression and of the elimination of its vestiges." According to PARS, Rafsanjani said that as long as the Majlis is in charge of decisionmaking, "we will never agree to a cease-fire" before Iraq withdraws its troops. Rafsanjani added that acting Chief of Staff Gen Valiollah Fallahi's previously reported remarks welcoming a short cease-fire before an Iraqi withdrawal were the general's personal views and do not reflect the consensus in the Supreme Defense Council. AFP reported that Beheshti told a Tehran press conference that without an Iraqi withdrawal any peace agreement would be "treachery" and it would be impossible to start work on "other problems."

INA reported that during his meeting with the good offices committee Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said there can be no Iraqi withdrawal before Iran recognizes Iraq's rights.

New Radio Station--A clandestine station identifying itself as the "Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz" was heard broadcasting in Arabic on 2 March. Among other things, it carried a short talk attacking the Iranian and Syrian regimes and a feature called "Know Your Enemy," which was directed at soldiers and discussed combat and defense techniques. An announcement on 3 March said the radio is "the voice of the Arab revolution in the Ahvaz district" emanating from "within Ahvaz territory." Its goal, it added, is the "liberation of this usurped district." The station broadcasts twice daily: 3 hours in the morning and 5 hours in the evening.

Military Situation--According to Tehran radio, Iranian guerrillas infiltrated 50 km into Iraqi territory in a 4-day operation during which they planted mines along Iraqi supply routes. The radio also reported continued artillery battles along the southern and western fronts. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iraqi aircraft bombed oil installations northeast of Dehloran, destroying a pumping station, eight fuel storage tanks and some pipelines. Citing the magazine ALIF BA', INA also reported that 19,331 Iranian troops have been killed over the last 6 months, while 563 Iranian aircraft have been downed.

Iran

A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio drew attention to the plans by "hegemonist forces" for "illegitimate infiltration" into the Persian Gulf region and

for "strengthening their illegal presence" there. Defining the Foreign Ministry's viewpoints on Gulf security, the statement said that no foreign force should be allowed to intervene in the affairs of other regions under any pretext. The statement deplored the "ever-increasing influence of the superpowers," particularly the United States, in the Gulf, which will keep the region in a state of "tension and instability," thereby increasing the superpowers' excuses for rivalry in the Gulf and eliminating the rights and independence of its inhabitants. The Foreign Ministry noted that Iran guarantees passage through the Hormuz Strait while emphasizing Iran's "legitimate rights" and added that recent experience shows that Iran has been and will be able to honor this guarantee.

An unattributed commentary by Tehran radio's Arabic service warned against an Anglo-American plan to "restore foreign sovereignty and influence" in the Gulf. The commentary said that the "threat" posed by the "new Anglo-Americanism" would become "more serious" if France joined in as a third party. Gulf security is indeed threatened, the radio added, by the United States and Britain, which some "ignorant rulers" in the region consider to be protectors of the Gulf.

Syria

Reacting a 2 March speech by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran, an unattributed Damascus radio commentary said that Badran broke new ground by openly instigating "sedition" against Syria, using such methods as "fabricating events, forging history and fawning upon groups and sects." It claimed that such "degeneration" is demanded by King Husayn, who needs to use "peripheral differences" to distract Jordanian public opinion from his betrayal of national issues and "secret plotting" with the Israelis. However, Jordanian and Syrian citizens know that the dispute between Syria and Jordan actually centers on their differing stands on the Palestinian issue, it claimed. All regimes that follow the "path of agentry and treason," it concluded, will fall.

Egypt

Cairo Radio reported that President Anwar as-Sadat issued a decree appointing Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah as minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces. Other decrees, reported by MENA, appointed a new chief of staff and announced 11 other high-level armed forces appointments.

Afghanistan-Pakistan

A special plane was sent from Peshawar to Kabul, Karachi radio reported, to pick up the women and children passengers released from a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720 that was hijacked to Kabul on 2 March while en route from Karachi to Peshawar. According to other Karachi radio reports, Kabul authorities had earlier denied landing permission to a plane sent from Rawalpindi to pick up the released hostages, and the Pakistani negotiating team sent to Kabul has not been allowed to see them or to establish contact, except by radio, with the hijackers. The hijacked aircraft remains on the ground at Kabul airport.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HIJACKED PAKISTANI AIRLINER STILL AT KABUL AIRPORT

Soviets Handling Negotiations

TA050636 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] More details are emerging on the situation at Kabul airport, where, for 3 days now, a hijacked Pakistani airliner has been waiting on the tarmac. According to a source in the Afghan capital, the Soviet officials and military officers are handling the security and negotiations for the release of the hostages. Here is a dispatch from Mark Tulley:

The source in Kabul reports that Soviet officials arrived on the tarmac shortly after the hijacked airliner landed. They ordered back a tanker which was about to refuel the Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720. Afghans working at the airport said that Soviet officials also took charge of negotiations with the hijackers. The Soviet forces were put on full alert. Some of the soldiers actually surrounding the green-liveried Pakistani airlines were Soviet. Kabul airport is an important military base, as well as Afghanistan's main civilian airport. International airliners taxiing to the terminal pass row after row of Soviet military aircraft, including MI-26 helicopter gunships, which are the Soviet forces' main weapons against the Muslim rebels in the mountains surrounding the Afghan capital.

Hijackers Issue Demands

BK051131 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 5 Mar (AFP)--Three armed men, threatening to blow up the hijacked Pakistani Boeing 720 here, have demanded that the Pakistani authorities fly political prisoners being held in Pakistan out to the Afghan capital, informed sources said here today.

The hijackers' demands were said to have been conveyed to the official Pakistani team neogtiating in Kabul for the release of the passengers, crew and the aircraft which was hijacked by three Pakistanis on Monday on a scheduled flight from Karachi to Peshawar.

Pakistani Rescue Plane Lands

BK051026 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] A special Pakistan International Airlines plane has arrived in Kabul to bring back the released women and children of the hijacked plane.

KARMAL ADDRESSES MOSCOW TREATY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

For an IZVESTIYA report on a speech given by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, at a 27 February meeting commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty, see page D 2 of the 5 March South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DOST INTERVIEWED ON CPSU CONGRESS, SOVIET AID

For a TASS report on an interview given by Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, regarding the 26th CPSU Congress and Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, see page D 1 of the 5 March South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

AFGHAN-SOVIET TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD032210 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] A cooperation protocol on the improvement of transportation conditions, conditions at Afghan depots, the timely transportation of materials for projects, a (?reduction in the volume) of transport (?on the roads), and the registration of the volume of foreign transport goods and transit goods was signed today in Kabul between the relevant DRA and USSR authorities.

Present at the signing ceremony were Shirjan Mazduryar, the minister of transportation and tourism; and (Chiganov), the economic councillor at the USSR Embassy in Kabul. The protocol was signed for the Afghan side by engineer Ghulam Jailani, deputy minister of transportation and tourism; and for the Soviet side by (Ebrashinkov), chairman of [word indistinct] Soviet commission.

The protocol was approved following the meetings of the temporary transportation commission, which is a part of the permanent (?DRA) commission on economic cooperation between the DRA and USSR Governments.

KABUL CLERGY BACK EXTENDED CONSCRIPTION LAW

LD041814 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The ulema and clergy of the city of Kabul held a meeting this afternoon on the extended application of the new general military conscription law.

After a few verses of the holy Koran were read, a number of the participants spoke, explaining the religious and conscientious duties of the ulema and clergy and their historic responsibilities and adding: It is the job of the noble ulema and clergy, as a responsible group, to enlighten minds and to explain the aims of the revolutionary government, especially the new general military conscription law, and to persuade their courageous sons to defend the gains of the Sawr Revolution and our beloved country.

GANDHI CHARGES WEST WITH SHIFTING PROBLEMS TO ASIA

DW041244 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Thomas Ross report on an interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi]

[Text] New Delhi, 3 March--The West, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said, has transferred its problems to Asia, and the nonaligned states must therefore try to stay out of the rivalries of the superpowers through join efforts. "On our continent and on our seas, tensions have emerged that do not have a lot to do with us," India Gandhi said in an interview with this newspaper. The Nonaligned Movement, earlier prone to the dangers of disintegration, found a basis again at the foreign ministers conference in Delhi (9-13 February). The objective is to "stick together and to keep us out of the quarrels of other peoples." India does not aspire at all to the leadership of the movement: "India never believed in leadership. We believe in working in partnership and cooperation toward certain goals."

Asked what problems the West has exported to Asia, as it were, Mrs Gandhi mentioned the "Jewish problem." Formerly, Jews and Arabs had very good relations, until the "Jewish problem" was transferred from the "anti-Jewish areas" in Europe to western Asia. In general, however, "the rivalries, whatever they may be, are no longer waged in Europe but on the territories of other peoples, on other continents."

The Global Interconnection

Conflicts such as that in Afghanistan must not be viewed in isolation but in a global scope. There is more to it than the Soviet intervention alone. "If one encircles the Soviet Union you cannot expect it not to react," Indira Gandhi said. "They (the Russians) had this feeling after the Nixon-China get-together." Mrs Gandhi's words clearly reveal that she considers the Sino-U.S. concert a danger to detente.

The Russians felt encircled and were attacked after the October Revolution. "Then we had detente," but now the fear of encirclement has come back. The Americans are doing their best to "gain a foothold everywhere, in Iran and in Afghanistan. This is obvious." She does not believe that the Soviet Union's fear of military intervention in Khomeyni's Iran was a reason for the invasion of Afghanistan.

Fear of The United States

To go by what Indira Gandhi says, she is more concerned about the intentions of the Americans than about those of the Soviet Union. She says: "Unless you live in our countries you will be unable to understand, I believe, what our approach is to all of this, how governments are destabilized and overthrown. The Soviets also tried it, but they did not have any success that way." She made it clear, however, that the United States never tried to overthrow the Indian Government.

At the moment, Mrs Gandhi is obviously not seeking a solution, nor does she give any ideas about how a political solution could be sought. Meanwhile, she barely hides her profound distrust of Pakistan. Indira Gandhi says that all the Soviet Union wants is to see that "a government exists" in Afghanistan "that is not against it and that would not exert an unfavorable influence on its own Muslim republics." She evades the question as to whether Afghan resistance movements should take part in a dialogue on a political solution. It is a fact that the mojahedin get outside help: this is interference. "Does any foreign country have the right to intervene?" It goes without saying that India also opposes the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The Pakistanis see an interconnection between a stabilization of the Gulf region and a political solution in Afghanistan. Indira Gandhi states her views on this only in very general terms: "Obviously, everything is somehow connected with everything."

Meanwhile, she does not give the Pakistanis any credit for their attempt at a dialogue with Kabul on a political solution. "I do not believe that the Pakistanis made any great effort."

The Pakistanis retracted what they had initially told UN Secretary General Waldheim about a dialogue. What Mrs Gandhi means by this is the Pakistanis' insistence on the participation of Iran, whose rejection was a foregone conclusion from the outset, although they had originally pretended to be flexible on this point. "We have long experience with Pakistani diplomacy," Mrs Gandhi said.

Nonalignment

A basic reason why the efforts for an Afghan dialogue ran aground is that the Pakistanis want to conduct it under the chairmanship of a UN representative, whereas the Russians and Afghans merely concede to the UN representative the role of silent onlooker. Mrs Gandhi: "I am not familiar with the details, though I do not know that the way in which the Pakistanis suggested it would not have worked."

Mrs Gandhi is highly skeptical in her assessment of the option of forming in the Gulf region or elsewhere in the Third World some regional solidarity communities that would exclude the superpowers. "I do not think that the superpowers will leave us alone." India's head of government, meanwhile, does see a slight ray of hope--in the nonaligned countries. "If the Nonaligned Movement were much stronger, it would be able to change something in the climate (of the world)."

GANDI, FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS DISCUSS RELATIONS

BK041627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Wide-ranging talks were held in New Delhi today between visiting President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. The two leaders exchanged views on the international situation, including developments in Europe, west and southwest Asia and bilateral relations. They shared concern on factors endangering international peace, stability and economic development.

Referring to developments in Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq conflict, Mrs Gandhi stressed that these can only be resolved by peaceful political means. She said condemnation of one side or the other or a confrontationist approach was not conducive for resolving these problems. She reiterated India's firm commitment to the policy of nonalignment and stressed her determination to maintain the unity and effectiveness of the movement.

President Carstens said that his government holds the Nonaligned Movement in high esteem and considered it a positive factor contributing to peace and stability.

Recalling India's efforts to improve its relations with neighbors, Mrs Gandhi reaffirmed her commitment to work for friendly relations with the countries of the region.

President Carstens acknowledged the positive and important role India has played in this direction, as well as within the Nonaligned Movement. He gave his assessment of the situation in Europe and emphasized that his country is making every endeavor to reduce tension and to stabilize the situation in the continent.

Mrs Gandhi referred to the North-South dialogue and said it should be carried on practical and positive lines.

President Carstens said his country is willing to take an active part in the North-South dialogue. He expressed the hope that India and West Germany will work in cooperation in this regard.

During the 70-minute meeting, the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the increasing range of bilateral relations. Mrs Gandhi was appreciative of the practical and understanding trade policy the FRG Government has been following in relation to India.

During the talks, the two leaders were assisted by their foreign ministers. The West German ambassador in New Delhi and India's ambassador in Bonn were also present.

At a separate meeting lasting about 2 hours, Narasimha Rao and Genscher, deputy prime minister and the foreign minister of the FRG, held discussions on matters concerning the two countries. Rao briefed his counterpart about the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference and in particular the consensus reached on Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The FRG foreign minister said his government appreciated India's role in maintaining the unity of the movement and bringing about the consensus.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRG

BK050759 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] India and the Federal Republic of Germany have signed two agreements on technical cooperation between the two countries. The agreements were signed by Union Finance Minister Venkataraman and FRG Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Genscher in New Delhi today. Under the first agreement, the FRG Government will provide a credit of DM50 million to India for acquiring from that country scientific equipment for oceangraphic research. It will also provide technical assistance. Under a separate agreement, an institute of toolroom training will be set up at Lucknow with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. It is aimed at increasing the efficiency of small enterprises in Uttar Pradesh.

BANGLADESH BORDER POSTS PUT ON 'MAXIMUM ALERT'

BK04168 Hong Kong AFP in English 1436 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (AFP)--Indian security posts on the border with Bangladesh along this country's Tripura State have been put on "maximum alert" to check fresh infiltration of extremists from across the border, PRESS TRUST of INDIA news agency reported, quoting official sources at Agartala, Tripura's capital.

The report suggested that this action came in the wake of a series of incidents of kidnapping in the state. At least one of them, a leader of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), which is ruling Tripura in alliance with some other leftist parties, was since murdered by the suspects. Tripura witnessed a massacre of non-tribals by tribal extremists in June last year.

MARXIST LEADER ACCUSED OF PRC CONNECTIONS

BK050916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jakhar told the house today he is looking into the notices of privilege given by some Congress-I members about a CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] member, Joytirmay Basu, allegedly having passed on some information to the Chinese.

The Congress-I members who were pressing for the admission of the motion demanded a probe into the affair by a parliamentary committee. The speaker, however, did not agree, saying that the matter was under his consideration.

INDIAN EXPRESS COMMENTS ON UNREST IN PAKISTAN

BK281430 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 23 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq's repressive response to the mounting unrest in Pakistan may stem the tide but it is unlikely to buy him durable peace. For the first time since the country was brought under martial law three and a half years ago, various sections of the people are openly defying the military regime. Of particular concern to the general must be the widespread and in many cases violent agitation by college and university students. Beginning ostensibly as protest over certain academic and semi-academic issues, the students stir threatened to assume the character of a political agitation against authoritarianism and obscurantism. This explains the despatch with which Gen Ziaul Haq has ordered the closure of almost all colleges and universities.

The student stir comes in the wake of two significant developments. One is the victory of leftist amd mostly pro-Pakistan People's Party unions in college and university elections, and the other is the coming together of nine political parties, including the PPP, and their joint demand for Gen Ziaul Haq's resignation and a general election within three months. The union elections provided a clear enough signal not only of the growing popular opposition to the military regime but of the student's willingness to express their political affiliation openly. Seen together with the opposition parties' demand, the situation clearly adds up to a serious and snowballing challenge to the military dictatorship. Not to be ignored are other significant signs of the emerging popular temper--the growing criticism of censorship in several newspapers, the bomb blast in the stadium where the pope was to say mass, and the coming together of Pakistanis abroad in concerted opposition to the military dictatorship.

Gen Ziaul Haq's reaction has been predictable. Besides the closure of colleges and universities, several hundred political workers and student activists have been rounded up. The opposition demand for elections has been summarily turned down. All that he had offered is a hint of possible referendum on whether the country wants a secular or a full Islamic state. This is clearly meant as a sop to the growing opposition to his obscurantist policies and postures. If he has his way, the existing system of education, the economy, politics and law will be replaced by orthodox teachings from the Koran and Sunnah. All this may please the mullahs and allied obscurantists elements, but it is clear that more and more people are beginning to question the slideback to medievalism.

ISLAMIC MISSION CONCLUDES SECOND TEHRAN TRIP

Tehran Details Arrival

LD041158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] According to a report by a Central News Bureau correspondent, the members of the eight-man delegation investigating the war imposed by the Iraqi regime upon Iran, chosen by the At-Ta'if conference, arrived in Tehran this morning after visiting Baghdad and Jidda and were welcomed at the airport by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and the commander of the air force; General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and Colonel Afzali, commander of the navy.

The delegation investigating the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran included Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea; Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO; Haj Davud, president of Gambia; Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh; Ziaul Haq, the Islamic president of Pakistan; Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey; Ahmad Tengku Rithauddeen, foreign minister of Malaysia; and Mustapha Niasse, foreign minister of Senegal.

Khomeyni Meeting, Departure

LD041716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the delegation investigating the war imposed on Iraq by Iran conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon. After meeting with the imam, the delegation left Tehran directly for Baghdad from Mehrabad Airport.

According to the same report, President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, saw the delegation off.

Khomeyni Address

LD041440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Address by Ayatollah Khomeyni to the Islamic good offices committee visiting him at Hoseyniyah Jamaran in Tehran on 4 March--recorded; duration 8 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I deem it necessary to give advice to you gentlemen who are (?leaders) of Islamic countries. You should strive to rule over the hearts in your own countries, not over bodies, causing hearts to stay away from you. If Muslims want to succeed in freeing themselves from the yoke of dependence on and domination of foreigners, their governments should endeavor to win the hearts of their nations. The rule over hearts is a sweet rule, and this is opposite to rule over bodies without hearts.

You have observed that in Iran, despite the fact that it is a country with a small population and despite all of the problems that its government is facing, the nation, because the whole nation supports the government, is endeavoring to help the government in all of these problems and to further its objectives. In the war that has been imposed on us, the enemy thought he was facing a weak army. Nevertheless, you have seen that they made a mistake and that their calculations were wrong, for they had taken into account neither our army as it is constituted now, nor our nation.

Our army, in common with our other armed forces, is different today from what it was in the time of satanical rule, when hearts were not together and when the people were only giving their bodies under duress. Now all hearts are united and the rule over hearts is one. Our president rules over the people's hearts, and our prime minister and our Majlis rule over the people's hearts. For this reason, while our army and our nation are busy fighting a war at the front, the whole country is solidly engaged in the war and in helping the army and other armed forces. There are youngsters coming here most days, every day, with tears in their eyes, wanting to go to the fronts to be martyred. Even fragile old men wish to do the same; even children have the same wish. This is because Islam rules in this country and this country's rule is not one over bodies: it is a rule over hearts. The people's hearts support those who rule in this country, and it is the nation that is ruling.

You gentlemen should try, you, the leaders of countries, should try to rule over the people's hearts, as is done in Iran, and advise other leaders to do so as well. The problem for Muslims lies in the fact that most regimes rule over bodies, and with coercion at that. Thus they are unsuccessful. If we rule over souls, and the leaders of Islamic countries rule over souls and in the hearts of the nations, then, with their vast populations and their great resources, they will not be vulnerable, they will be able to confront any country that tries to harm them, and no country will be able to withstand these nations. Countries threaten those governments and armies that have no support from the hearts of the people. You should tell your friends to try to win the hearts of the people, just as was the case at the dawn of Islam, for the rule at the dawn of Islam was a rule over hearts, and that is why, despite a small population, great empires were overcome. Now that the population of Muslims amounts to about one billion people, praise be to God, why is it that our Jerusalem has been taken away by the Zionists and other countries are under domination? If the Muslims were together, they would form a great government--each country having a government of its own--all would be united under the banner of Islam. God willing, I hope you will accept this advice, for this is in the interest of our religion, our world and Muslims. Peace be upon you.

Peace Proposals Announced

For the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY version of the text of the good offices committee's statement on the peace proposals submitted to Iraq and Iran--containing five principles upon which peace should be based, seven specific elements for the achievement of a "comprehensive peace settlement" and two "temporary measures" to insure freedom of navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab--see page A 1 of the Inter-Arab Affairs section of the 5 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

RAJA'I: WAR WILL CONTINUE UNTIL AGGRESSION ENDS

LD041724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, after the second round of negotiations today with the delegation investigating the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on Iran, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, made a statement to the people of Iran: [read by announcer]

On the orders of the Koran, we rose up against aggression. We are now fighting and we shall continue our resistance and struggle as long as the aggressor is not identified and punished. Islam orders us to punish the aggressor and to preserve man's virtue and our clear stand in confrontation with the aggressor.

Therefore, the war will continue until we are completely assured of the termination of the aggression and of the elimination of its vestiges. In the end, the revolution will emerge victorious from this test and mercenary Saddam will be condemned and rejected and will be dumped into the trashbin of history.

MAJLIS SPEAKER REJECTS TALK OF CEASE-FIRE

GF041100 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 March (PARS)--Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani yesterday said in Tehran that the Iranian Government will never agree even to a brief cease-fire for the return of the Iraqi troops to Iraqi territories. Rafsanjani said this in spite of another statement yesterday by the deputy commander of the joint army staff, General Valiollah Fallahi, and added "I assure you that as long as we (the Iranian parliament) are entrusted with the task of decision-making we will never agree to a cease-fire." He said what General Fallahi [words indistinct] had said on Tuesday had been his own personal views which did not reflect the consensus in the Supreme Defense Council.

PEACE MISSION'S RETURN LINKED WITH IRAQI COMPROMISE

LD041330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1139 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The delegation investigating the Iran-Iraq war, which is composed of a number of leaders and high officials of a number of Islamic countries, arrived in Tehran at about midday today. Yasir 'Arafat had arrived in Tehran last night, a little ahead of the other members of the delegation.

The delegation, entrusted by the conference of heads of Islamic countries to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war, arrived in Tehran a few days ago. During their 2-day stay, they had a number of contacts with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After meeting with the imam, they went to Baghdad and after a 1-day stay in the Iraqi capital they arrived in Jidda. However, Yasir 'Arafat suddenly came to Tehran and brought the news about the forthcoming arrival of the members of the delegation. This sudden trip contains a number of vague points that demonstrate that the delegation members are not too pessimistic about their discussions. Bearing in mind the decisive position of the Islamic revolution of Iran, which has been made very clear and which has been made even clearer and emphatic with the imam's speech, one can conclude that a compromise position necessary to reaching an agreement has been adopted by Iraq.

In any case, the delegation members have brought new promises and new terms with them. Nevertheless, in view of the general trend of discussions in Iran and of what can be understood from the imam's speech, the return visit of the delegation to Iran cannot be without a more compromising attitude adopted by Saddam Husayn.

Although in meetings with the members of the delegation Iraq has clearly adopted an uncompromising public attitude and has announced that it is not prepared to take its forces out of Iran, the official assertions differ from the discussions held behind closed doors. In order to protect his political status and reputation from further damage, Saddam apparently demonstrated some signs of decisiveness in response to the imam's uncompromising remarks. At the same time, he talked of a cease-fire, and most probably in his private discussions with the delegation members he expressed his strong desire to put an end to the war, due to the domestic and regional situation.

Perhaps he has been seeking ways to bring about the cessation of hostilities and these solutions have been defined by Saudi Arabia. For instance, Saudi Arabia might have promised support for Iraq after the end of the war, so that Iraq's withdrawal from Iranian soil would not lead to the toppling of Saddam's regime by the Iraqi people, or financial assistance, in order to make up for the losses of Iran and Iraq, and so forth.

If the delegation members had completely lost hope of achieving a suitable outcome, they would not have suddenly flown to Iran from Saudi Arabia to have further discussions with the Iranian officials. As the position of the Islamic revolution has been most clearly and emphatically defined, the delegation's hope must rest on the discussions with Saddam or with the officials of Saudi Arabia.

On the other hand, at the time of the delegation's visit to Baghdad 2 days ago, the Jordanian king, Malek Husayn, also unexpectedly arrived in Baghdad, accompanied with a delegation including the prime minister of that country, to meet with Saddam Husayn. This reveals new issues and demonstrates that the Jordanian king, who had announced his support for Saddam in the war against Iran, does not wish to leave Saddam isolated during these critical moments. Perhaps the visit of the Jordanian king is due to the fact that he does not wish Saddam Husayn's decisions to be reached without his presence. In any case, the unexpected visit of Malek Husayn is not without importance. It could also be a clear sign of the need to end the war.

Perhaps, under pressure from the west, Malek Husayn has also come to the conclusion that the war should come to an end and that in this respect Iraq should adopt a more compromising attitude. But the reasons for the pressures exerted by the West to put an end to the war in the Middle East region are also clear. On one hand, the crisis in the Middle East could lead to a conflagration in the region because the war, which has developed into a war of attrition, has not enabled the West or its agent Saddam to achieve their goals. On the other, it has created tension in the Middle East, tension that contains many dangers to Western interests. It is precisely due to this fact that the factions dependent upon the West are making certain plans, under American pressure, to end the war.

Since Iran demanded from the outset that Iraqi forces withdraw from Iranian soil, and since it has remained inflexible in its position, the only solution to end the war would be the defeat of Saddam Husayn. This is why Saddam Husayn prefers by any means possible to make Iran agree to peace, in order to put an end to the war.

Nevertheless, the attitude of the Islamic revolution of Iran to different delegations cannot be isolated from the nature of the revolution. The Islamic nature of the revolution dictates that no flexibility be demonstrated toward the aggressive regime of Saddam. The more we persist in our stance from a position of strength, the more America will be forced to make Iraq show greater flexibility, so that means can be found to end the war.

In any case, as has been announced on many occasions, Iran is prepared to talk about its stance to any delegation. According to the remarks of the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council, although we are prepared to describe the positions of the Iranian revolution for any length of time, our position will be unchanged whatever delegation comes. That position is the unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Iran prior to any cease-fire. According to the philosophy of the Islamic revolution, there can be no compromise between truth and falsehood and Iran will never give up the Islamic principles of its revolution. It is only in this context that one can imagine an end to the war, and nothing else.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS FOREIGN PRESENCE IN GULF

GF041956 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued the following statement today, warning Europe and U.S. imperialism against forming a military force to preserve their interests in the Persian Gulf:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In view of the reported cooperation among Western European countries--led by Western imperialism and the world-coveting United States--and the possible formation of a military force to safeguard so-called Western interests in the Persian Gulf region and maintain security, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announces the following to international public opinion:

The hegemonist forces have failed to overthrow the young Iranian Islamic revolution. They have realized that the revolution, springing from the hearts of the struggling Muslim Iranian people, cannot be fought through plots. Instigating Saddam and his prototypes and supplying advanced and destructive weapons to our enemies will only consolidate the will and determination of the heroic Iranian people to continue their legitimate struggle in pursuit of right. These forces have resorted to the use of other plots, prepared in an atmosphere full of suspicions and fears about security in the Persian Gulf and the need to maintain Western interests in this region in preparation for their illegitimate infiltration. By increasing their unwanted military presence in this vital and sensitive region, they are intentionally disregarding the fact that people have the right to preserve their regional security.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, springing from the instructions of the imam and the people who have sacrificed martyrs, raises its voice along with the voices of all of the world's oppressed peoples, particularly the peoples of the Persian Gulf region, for whom the Western and Eastern superpowers are laying traps now more than ever before in efforts to snare them. The Foreign Ministry warns those countries that are coveting this region of the world and affirms its views on the security of the Gulf region through the following means:

1. The guarding of any region, including the Persian Gulf, is the task and option of the region's countries. No foreign force has any right, under any slogan, to interfere in its internal affairs.

2. An increase of the influence of the superpowers in the region, particularly that of the unjust and aggressive United States, and consolidation of their military presence here will maintain the state of tension in this region. It will lead to local wars similar to the war Iraq has imposed on Iran, as a part of U.S. plots. The existence of such tension will provide a pretext for the superpowers to undermine the rights and independence of the peoples, who should stay away from the domination of the superpowers and avoid risking their destiny through conciliation and concessions.

THATCHER REMARKS ON GULF SECURITY ATTACKED

GF040812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Those who reiterate the slogan "Security of the Persian Gulf" have now realized who poses a threat to security in the Gulf, and who has interest in creating chaos and unrest in this area of resources, which rests atop a volcano of red death. Following British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit with the new U.S. President, observers offered various explanations and analyses of the impact and dimensions of this visit. However, when the visit ended and Thatcher returned to Britain, a huge storm raged--the abscess ruptured and pus leaked to the press and parliament--dividing the masses into two groups: one supporting the new Thatcher-Reagan action and the other denouncing it.

The action consists of steps, and the steps are composed of items of which only one has been openly declared--and that is the reinforcement of the Rapid Deployment Forces' [RDF] capability to intervene in the Gulf region.

Did Reagan and Thatcher only discuss the subject of the RDF role in the Gulf, or did they also discuss the question of controlling the oil region and keeping the specters that horrify the White House away from the oil wells, where the ambitions of the superpowers lie? The question is not simply one of the RDF. It seems that the main topic discussed by the U.S. and British leaders was the Gulf itself. Disregarding all previous statements and interfering factors that rendered the question the primary and most important issue to be discussed in the circles of the productive world. [sentence as heard] It is a question of confrontation and challenge among the giants, following the vacuum created by the absence of the buried shah.

The premises behind the thought processes that emerged from the superpowers' talks on the Gulf region are based on the fact that military presence in the region is the best guarantee of keeping the region in their hands. Since the fall of the shah, the colonial group has been considering establishing military bases in, or at least near, the region. The United States was able to gain permission from the rulers of Somalia and Oman to establish advanced military bases in their countries. But U.S. circles were not convinced that those bases were sufficient; thus they decided that a military force capable of carrying out the duties of those bases anywhere and anytime should be formed. In cooperation with the NATO alliance, they established a force trained to carry out rapid intervention, and its duty is to be prepared to intervene, at any moment, in order to defend U.S. and NATO interests.

The question wavered between this plan and the ability to implement it until Thatcher made her visit to the United States, where the question gained a more comprehensive dimension. When this visit is taken into consideration with other events--such as the visit that Thatcher will pay to the region in a few weeks' time to brief the region's rulers on the latest proposals and plans reached by the Anglo-American administration, in order to strengthen the ties of the region with British colonialism--what emerges is a plan being plotted by foreign circles to restore foreign sovereignty and influence in the region and to prevent peace and security from reigning in one of the regions of international conflict.

Thus, it becomes obvious to the entire world that Anglo-Americanism has returned to play the role of coordinating stands and interests following a long period of [words indistinct]. It seems that the new Anglo-Americanism has agreed fully upon the question of strategy and has reached common ground on the two countries' joint interests in the Gulf region. Thus, the region faces a greater threat as a result of the new equation of joint cooperation between the two countries. The threat becomes more serious if France joins in as a third party.

All of these indications cast light on the unknown future of the region amid those rough waves of plans, interests and international conspiracies. Those who shout slogans in the name of Gulf security may become more realistic if they recognize this threat and try to keep its specter away from the region. Gulf security is indeed threatened, but by whom? By the United States and Britain, who are considered by some of the ignorant rulers in the region to be its protectors and the maintainers of its peace and security. In their view, Gulf security means the security of U.S. interests in the region, even if this security is paid for by the region's peoples and resources, as long as the masters' interests remain far from aggression.

This is the security they have been calling for. But the security of the Persian Gulf that the people are looking for can only be achieved by keeping the region free from foreign intervention and by chopping off the hands that usurp the region's resources.

NABAVI ON ISLAMIC MISSION, DOMESTIC ISSUES

GF041143 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Mar (PARS)--The minister of state in charge of executive affairs and the government spokesman, engineer Behzad Nabavi, held a press conference yesterday attended by domestic and foreign reporters.

Talking about the views of the government on the delegation dispatched on behalf of the At-Ta'if conference, Mr Nabavi said: "The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, Habib Chatti, [words indistinct] the suggestion of the delegation's trip to me at the Nonaligned Conference and the Supreme Defense Council approved the arrival of the delegation in Tehran. The goal of this delegation is only to familiarize itself with the Iranian stands and its duty is limited to this sphere."

Commenting on the shortages of goods, the state minister said that some necessities and foodstuffs would be supplied by the government from Friday March 6. He added that in some cases the goods are expensive due to their rarity and, therefore, the government has decided to take over the distribution of the goods through the cooperatives. Mr Nabavi stated that the supply was in proportion with the consumption needs of the cities.

Speaking about the performance of the special guilds' courts, the government spokesman said: "The issue of high prices is different from that of profiteering. The courts, guilds committees and the revolutionary institutions can only prevent profiteering and the trades courts have fined many profiteers, so that during the past Iranian month (January 21-February 19) 240 million rials have been taken as fines." Mr Nabavi said that the government should supply the commodities needed by the people and supervise price stabilization, saying: "The government will determine and stabilize prices."

Asked about those ministries lacking heads, the state minister said that new endeavors had been undertaken in this regard and the Majlis had submitted a bill on this with two priority clauses. This issue was also discussed at a session attended by the president, prime minister and other authorities yesterday, he added.

In reply to a question about the rumor that travel from the country would be eased, Mr Nabavi said that (?a bill) was proposed in the Cabinet in which the number of situations in which people can leave the country would be increased: "Previously only 6 groups were allowed to leave the country but presently 11 groups can leave the country."

Talking about the issue of fuel in the country, the government spokesman said: "Our fuel production has decreased by 60 percent in comparison with the pre-war time and naturally shortages would be created. Presently, the fuel distribution has become lessened due to security problems at the Abadan refinery. However, this will be compensated in the near future." He stated that the oil company has succeeded in increasing production through utilizing new innovations.

Referring to the new decisions of the economic mobilization headquarters, Mr Nabavi said the headquarters had made decisions regarding medicines, foodstuffs, health and housing which would be announced shortly.

Commenting on the unemployment problems, the minister of state said that the situation is not such that unemployed people could be promptly hired. "Presently we are confronted with 100,000 unemployed people in Khuzestan, over 1.1 million war refugees and about 1.5 million Afghan refugees, which form a great amount; on the other hand, many of our productive factories have ceased to work. We are studying some economic, industrial and agricultural bills in order to utilize fresh forces."

Asked about the proposal of General Valiollah Fallahi, the deputy commander of the joint staff of the armed forces, regarding a short cease-fire for the evacuation of the Iraqi forces, Mr Nabavi stated that "the stand of the imam, the government and the Supreme Defense Council was clear from the first days and we had reiterated that [word indistinct] stand of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran [word indistinct] rule out any kind of negotiation before the evacuation of the Iraqi forces from Iranian territories."

Referring to relations with Canada and the (?reopening) of the Canadian Embassy in Iran, the government spokesman said that the Canadian Government can reopen its embassy in Tehran upon its giving a pledge of noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran.

MAHDAVI-KANI ON POLICE PROBLEMS IN TABRIZ

LD041815 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 24 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Tabriz--Continuing his visit to Tabriz, Interior Minister Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani met with the families of martyrs and those wounded in the imposed war. He also met and held talks with chiefs of the police department and local police stations, the imam jom'eh, clergymen, the governor general, university staff, members of the city council and a number of the city's bazaar merchants.

The interior minister made a speech during ceremonies in the Bagh Golestan Tabriz komiteh auditorium, in the presence of the families of martyrs and the wounded; he commended efforts by the komitehs and referred to morale among battlefront fighters in the following terms:

"You are the people who have preserved the revolution; do not do anything that would result in wasting our past and future efforts. There were komitehs in Tabriz last year that acted as they wished, invoking the name of Islam. They even drank alcohol in the komitehs, but your vigilance destroyed them."

The interior minister then took part in a meeting attended by the chiefs of the police department, the traffic police and the local police stations, and he addressed the officials as follows:

"The police department must be strengthened; there is idleness and wrongdoing in certain areas, but I would like the police department to stand up and assume a popular form, rendering service while maintaining law and order."

On personnel purges in the police department, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani said: "We did not want unemployment to increase as a result of purges, or to create enemies for ourselves, but there are those who cannot bring themselves into line with the revolution. A number of your colleagues who had been dismissed or whose past record was unacceptable came to me and said: 'We are even ready to fight on the battlefront,' and we felt that they had really changed and had undergone a purge; some of them had even gone away to remote places.

"I request that you provide correct guidance to your colleagues and those working under you. I promise you--and I am speaking to those of you whose morale has been somewhat shaken--that this divine revolution will endure. In previous times it was a sin to serve in the police department, but today it is a mandatory obligation and a form of worship."

In conclusion, Mahdavi-Kani said: "We are not content to see officials doing wrong. Do not be lax in implementing the law; God and the people are your helpers."

At this gathering, Tabriz Police Chief Colonel Ayyubi commented as follows on the police department's difficulties: "We are suffering from a shortage in personnel, and most of our police departments have this difficulty. We are also short of arms, since weapons belonging to the police departments have been made available to the institutions, and while the latter do cooperate as necessary, minor differences arise between the police and the komitehs."

Replying to the Tabriz police chief, the interior minister stated: "You should hold meetings with the institutions' officials directly and raise these difficulties; you should never confront one another."

At a gathering of Tabriz clergy in the imam's publicity office, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani made a long speech calling for concord and unity of expression, and he asked those present to respect the Maraje' ol-Taqlid [religious leaders being formally emulated] whose piety was approved, and to rely more on committed youths in furthering the revolution.

MAHDAVI-KANI STRESSES SECURITY AT MAJLIS SESSION

LD041226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today.

According to our correspondent, during today's open session, which was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, deputy Majlis speaker, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, interior minister, replied to questions from Dr Kazem Sami and Hashem Sabbaghian about fires in two bookshops near Tehran University and attacks on gatherings.

He said security is an important issue, which should be stressed; a great deal of importance is attached to this issue in the holy Koran. Therefore, we are determined to stop all clashes and violations, but as you know this is a difficult task. Of course, problems such as this exist in every country; in this connection, we do not condone any irresponsible actions, for they cause chaos in the country and propagate lawbreaking.

Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani said: The committee and the police have so far inspected the bookshop [as heard] twice but have discovered nothing. Neither has anyone been arrested in this connection. But the Central Committee [Komiteh-ye Markezi] condemned this action the following day and announced that it would pursue the matter. When the Central Committee investigated the case, no such cases were seen [as heard]; we hope that they will not be seen again.

Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani added: What we have to do is two things: An atmosphere should be created so that such clashes do not recur. Of course, preparations have been made to prevent such clashes and we are constantly trying to prevent such events. Regarding the identification of persons involved, in many of these clashes we have arrested a number of individuals and delivered them to the court; whether the court has freed them or not has nothing to do with us.

The interior minister said: We have a problem with the general security issue; that is, our police force is weak at present. These incidents occur less often in cities where the police force is strong and more often where the police force is weak. Therefore, we should strengthen our police force, for by strengthening the police force, the committees and other security forces, we will create a calm and healthy atmosphere in which the people can live with peace of mind under the protection of law enforcement.

Today's open session of the Majlis closed at 1220. The next open session of the Majlis will be held at 0800 on Sunday.

MAHDAUI-KANI APPOINTS NEW POLICE CHIEF 5 MAR

LD050758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report Minister of Interior Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani has appointed Col Hushang Vahid Dastgerdi as the head of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He began in his new post today.

IMAMS THREATEN MAJLIS SITIN OVER VACANT PORTFOLIOS

LD041324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to PARS, the 2-day seminar of Friday imams of the provinces of Esfahan, Yazd and Chaharmahall va Bakhtiari ended last night with the issuance of a 14-point resolution.

In a part of the resolution, referring to the problems arising from the fact that a number of ministries are without supervisors, it is stressed that if this matter is not settled as soon as possible--after the imam's view has been sought--the Friday imams will stage a sitin at the Majlis.

The Friday imams of these provinces, in the final resolution of the seminar, asked for the continuation of the war against the aggressive forces of Iraq until victory, and condemned any form of peace talks.

ENVOY MEETS WITH POLISARIO SECRETARY GENERAL

GF041242 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Dr (Jasmi), an assistant to the prime minister, is currently visiting the Western Sahara to participate in celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of its independence. He has met with Western Saharan President Muhammad 'Abdul Aziz [title as heard].

During this meeting, while praising the Saharan people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, the head of the Iranian delegation said: We have severed our relations with the racist and antipeople regimes and have recognized world liberation movements, particularly the PLO and the Polisario Liberation Front. We have also established diplomatic relations with states such as Algeria, Libya and Cuba.

The head of the Iranian delegation visiting the Western Sahara also added: The Iranian Islamic revolution has achieved a number of things. One of our achievements was to expel more than 1,000 U.S. experts who were plotting conspiracies in Iran. Also, the Islamic Republic of Iran left CENTO and recalled the Iranian Armed Forces that had been sent to oppress the peoples of Oman and Zifar during the time of the buried shah. Following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the Islamic Republic canceled colonial agreements with the United States, and the Muslim students committed to the imam's policy occupied the U.S. espionage den.

LIBYAN ENVOY SUPPORTS REJECTION OF CEASE-FIRE

GF051005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Brother Sa'd Mujbir, secretary of the Libyan people's office in Tehran, has held a press conference in which he explained the aims of the formation of people's councils in Libya. He said: Their aim is to strengthen relations between the fraternal Iranian and Libyan peoples.

Referring to statements by Iranian officials on the visit of the delegation studying the war of aggression imposed by the Iraqi regime on Islamic Iran, brother Mujbir said: These statements affirm that Saddam should pay for his aggression and crimes because, by his abhorrent actions, Saddam has displaced thousands of innocent people and killed thousands of others. He added: The acceptance of Saddam's call for a cease-fire is tantamount to rewarding him for his aggression.

Referring to the crimes of the puppet Saddam regime, brother Sa'd Mujbir said: If the At-Ta'if conference truly wants to adopt a positive and Islamic decision on the war of aggression, it must condemn Saddam.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 2-4 MAR FIGHTING ON VARIOUS FRONTS

Joint Staff Communique 423

LD041808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Communique 423 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The righteous battle waged by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran aginst the aggressive Iraqi forces has raged on most fronts of our country's southern and western areas during the past 24 hours. The intense fire of our combatants has inflicted huge losses and casualties on the aggressive enemy, particularly on the various southern fronts.

As a result of the fire of our heroic forces, four enemy tanks, two military vehicles, eight personnel trenches, two observation trenches, one radio trench, two heavy machineguns and one antiaircraft gun were destroyed and 55 Iraqi servicemen were killed on the Abadan front. West of Khuninshahr, an ammunition dump and three of the aggressor forces' assembly areas on the banks of the Karun River were destroyed. On the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, three enemy tanks, two personnel carriers, one ammunition vehicle, five antiaircraft gun emplacements and one machinegun emplacement were destroyed and damage was inflicted to one tank and three trucks of the aggressive Iraqi Army. During other operations, enemy tank and artillery positions were also fired upon, but no statistics are available on the losses and casualties suffered by the enemy.

As a result of artillery and heavy weapons fire by the defenders of Islam, one enemy missile-carrying vehicle and one ammunition dump in (Wasiliyah) were set ablaze and the enemy was prevented from setting up new positions. The patrol groups of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in detecting and defusing large numbers of antitank mines on the southern fronts.

Ahvaz, Abadan and Susangerd have been subjected to long-range artillery and heavy weapons fire by the Iraqi forces during the past 24 hours and many houses have been damaged in these cities. As a result of these bestial acts, 3 persons were martyred and 7 were wounded in Ahvaz, 4 were martyred and 10 were wounded in Abadan and 9 were martyred and 7 were wounded in Susangerd.

In the meantime, battles between the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the enemy forces on the Kharkeh Kur, Shush and western Andimeshk fronts continued to rage. The fire of our heroic and combatant units in the western parts of the country destroyed 1 enemy heavy machinegun, 16 personnel trenches, 1 heavy weapons emplacement, 2 observation trenches, 1 minefield and 1 enemy assembly area on the Kan-e Sakht front and killed or wounded 100 Iraqi servicemen. During the past 24 hours, another four Iraqi servicemen surrendered to the forces of Islam and requested asylum in one of the areas in the western parts of the country.

During the past 24 hours, three Iraqi aircraft entered the airspace of two western border cities and of one of the islands in the south, but were driven away by the fire of the antiaircraft defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraqi's Bomb Lorestan

LD042232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, at around noon today, while the delegation investigating the war imposed on Iran and Iraq was talking with Iranian officials and authorities and was visiting Imam Khomeyni, several aggressive Iraqi aircraft bombed a residential area in the south of Lorestan Province. As a result of this savagery, 12 inhabitants of this region, who were ordinary civilians, were martyred and a number of our Lorestani compatriots were wounded. The precise number of the wounded, who have been hospitalized and treated, will be announced.

Today's crime by mercenary Saddam took place at a time when the delegation investigating the war had brought the false conciliatory messages of the so-called ruler of Baghdad to Tehran. Hence the leader of the Baghdad ruling party has himself clearly shown his hypocritical face.

Shatt al-'Arab Shelling

LD042144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Summary] According to a PARS report from Abadan, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled enemy positions in Abadan last night, destroying six tanks, three ammunition dumps and three vehicles, one of which was carrying boxes of 106-mm rifles. Today, fighting continued along the banks of the Arvand Rud, during which two enemy trenches were destroyed. In the past 24 hours, 6 innocent inhabitants of Abadan were martyred by mortar shells and 28 others were wounded.

Fighting in Khuzestan

LD032150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] PARS has reported from Ahvaz that Saddam's mercenaries opened fire on residential districts of Ahvaz, martyring four innocent inhabitants of this city and wounding nine others. PARS adds: Artilley fire continues on the Susangerd, Allaho Akbar, Navard and Karkheh Kur fronts. Today one enemy Ural vehicle hit a landmine in the Dasht-e 'Abbas region and was blown up. All of the passengers were killed.

Yesterday enemy trenches came under the fire of the defenders of the Islamic revolution of Iran in several districts of Khuninshahr, and a building in which Iraqi forces were stationed was burned down.

During the past 24 hours, 21 wounded personnel from the Navard, Susangerd, (Malekiyeh), Darkhovin and Karkheh Kur fronts were taken to Ahvaz and Dezful hospitals. During the same period the bodies of four martyrs were taken to Ahvaz morgues from these fronts.

The PARS correspondent also reported: Several military commanders of the 'Amal movement of Lebanon, accompanied by four high-ranking officials of this organization, who have come to Iran to see Iranian combatants on the battlefronts and to support the Islamic revolution, inspected several of the battlefronts of truth against falsehood in Ahvaz this evening.

The 'Amal movement announced its decisive support for Iran against the Iraqi aggressors in the early days of the war. This organization has taken a direct part in the war, to defend the Islamic revolution against the Iraqi aggression and has offered up several martyrs to date.

The latest PARS report from Ahvaz says that this morning, as a result of mortar fire from gendarmerie combatants, one enemy ammunition depot in Abadan's No 7 station was set on fire and one enemy tank was damaged.

Western Front Clashes

LD041802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Summary] A fierce artillery battle is in progress on the Gilan-e Gharb and Meymak fronts. There has also been sporadic artillery fire on the Zelehzard, Sumar, Qasr-e Shirin and Zahab fronts over the past 24 hours.

A clash occurred between Saddam's forces and the Islamic revolution guards on the Rijab front yesterday, during which 13 enemy personnel were killed and a Zil vehicle was destroyed. Yesterday on the same front, a minefield was discovered and 600 mines planted by Saddam's misled soldiers were defused. During these operations, two members of Imam Khomeyni's feda'i-yan gained the exalted rank of martyrdom.

A tribal mobilization unit killed several enemy personnel on the Zahab front and captured a 50-caliber machinegun and an RPG-7.

Two days ago, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh killed two elements of the defunct Democratic Party near (?the Hadid) bridge on the Nowsud heights. Latest reports from Kermanshah indicate artillery exchanges between the defenders of the revolution and the forces of blasphemy on the western fronts.

Ilam Front Skirmishes

LD041758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Summary] Heavy artillery and mortar fire continued yesterday and last night on the Ilam fronts. PARS reports that our forces opened fire yesterday on Iraqi positions in Zurbatiyah and Mandali, inside Iraqi territory, but no exact information is available on the enemy losses.

According to the same report, one guerrilla group of the tribal mobilization of Ilam penetrated 50 km inside Iraqi territory and planted mines on enemy supply routes, destroying ammunition-carrying vehicles and a command jeep; all of the jeep's passengers were killed. This operation lasted for 4 days and nights, and the members of the group involved in this successful operation returned to base safely.

Another tribal mobilization group crossed the border on 2 March and by planting mines in military regions near Mandali succeeded in destroying one vehicle carrying Iraqi Army personnel, who were killed. These brave warriors of Islam, on their return, destroyed seven enemy observation trenches by RPG-7 fire on (Sinah) hill and killed four enemy observers. The members of this group also returned to their bases safely.

Iranian forces hold the initiative on all fronts along the Ilam border strip. During the past 24 hours on these fronts, one combatant of the army was martyred and another person was wounded.

ARMY, GENDARMERIE CONSCRIPTS CALLED UP IN FARS

GF040530 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Shiraz Gendarmerie regiment has asked the following high school graduates who have completed military service to report to their office on 9 March with the relevant papers:

I. Those who graduated in May-June 1980 and previous years with grades from 10-20, who for some reason fell behind and were not dispatched.

2. Conscripts of the (?rural health service) who had registered between October 1980 and January 1981 at the Shiraz Gendarmerie regiment.

The Shiraz district of the general draft service has asked the following to report to their office by 5 March with relevant papers:

1. Those born between 21 March 1959 and 21 March 1961, residents of or born in Shiraz, who received papers from the general draft service department of Shiraz or Zarqan for dispatch in January-February 1981. All those conscripts who have not yet reported or who have not been able to obtain dispatch papers can do so until 16 March.

The Firuzabad Gendarmerie Regiment has asked all those born between 1959 and 1960 who have received dispatch papers to report between 9 and 17 March for dispatch to training centers.

The Estahbanat Gendarmerie regiment has asked all soldiers who completed their military service in 1977 and received dispatch papers to report tomorrow morning to the Fasa Gendarmerie regiment with their papers.

The Shiraz Gendarmerie regiment has asked all conscripts born between 21 March 1959 and 21 March 1961, who received dispatch papers from the Marvdasht Gendarmerie Regiment and the conscription department of the Gendarmerie Regiment of Ardekan, to report on 9 March to the latter.

All those conscripts who have not been able to obtain their dispatch papers should report by 6 March; otherwise they will be considered absent.

INVENTORS TO CONTACT SHIRAZ REVOLUTION GUARDS

GF041618 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The research and science center of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guards has asked inventors and persons with projects related to self-sufficiency to contact the center. It is located in room 22, engineering building No 2, which is on Molla-Sadra Avenue. The center is prepared to supply facilities to inventors.

RADIO IRAN ON BANI-SADR CRITICISM OF TUDEH PARTY

NC272012 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Bani-Sadr, who has shown his opportunism in various ways, came forward again some days ago and, in a bid to attract the people's attention and to gather them around him, used a new weapon: criticism of the Tudeh party. At a time when the regime's bankruptcy is becoming more obvious every day, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's verbal war with the Tudeh Party leadership is nothing more than an opportunistic tactic. Revealing the Tudeh Party's treacheries--a party that during the past 2 years, by seeking refuge behind the mullahs' cloaks and unconditionally supporting their antipopular policy, has enraged all of the people--can be the best way to attract sympathy. At any rate, Bani-Sadr will not gain anything by fishing in these muddy waters.

It is still too soon for the people to have forgotten (?how he praised) this affiliated party. Some months ago, when Bani-Sadr thought that he would enjoy a high position in the regime and could, through his subservience, keep the right and left at his side, he repeatedly praised the Tudeh Party leadership and, hand in hand with it, carried out (?major) purges in the army.

But yesterday's friendship and cooperation, to consolidate personal power, and today's condemnation and criticism, to gain popularity, will not fool anyone.

There can be no doubt of the Tudeh Party's demagoguery. But Bani-Sadr himself is too contaminated to try to present himself as the flagbearer of struggle against this affiliated party.

Just as Bani-Sadr wants to gain popularity by using struggles carried out by others, in the same way the Tudeh Party is trying to veil its treachery and opportunism and to receive tribute for the [word indistinct] struggles carried out by other groups. But both are very mistaken. The Iranian nation today is more alert than they think and cannot be fooled. Bani-Sadr and Kianuri [Tudeh Party secretary general] are regarded by the Iranian nation as being on the same level and (?they will have to pay for the treasonous acts they commit) against the freedom-seeking movement (?of the Iranian nation).

RADIO IRAN ON TUDEH PARTY OPPONENT'S ARREST

NC271802 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] At the request and persistence of the Tudeh Party, the Islamic revolution guards have arrested a member of the Central Committee of the Peykar communist party. The Peykar communist group, which has ideological differences with the Tudeh Party, supports the views of the Chinese Communist Party. Previously, 17 members of the Peykar communist organization were arrested in Khuzestan. The mullahs of the Islamic Republic announced that these people were arrested on charges of spying for Iraq.

TEHRAN BUS STRIKE REPORTEDLY CONTINUES 3 MAR

NC040702 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The whereabouts of one of the representatives of the bus drivers union of Tehran and suburbs, who was arrested immediately after the rightful strike of the union's workers began, remains unknown. According to informed sources in Tehran, since the day the revolution guards arrested and took away the representative of the drivers of district 4, no information has been available on his whereabouts. The worried family and relatives of this toiling worker have been unable to gain information about his fate, since the judicial officials, Evin prison and the revolution guards corps refuse to give them a clear reply, and it is not clear what has happened to him.

Reports have said that despite the threats by the revolution guards and Khomeyni's representatives, the drivers of district 4 of the bus union are continuing their strikes and have said that they will not return to work if their just rights are not met and their representative is not released.

TEHRAN RESIDENTS PROTEST KHOMEYNI REGIME

NC031551 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpt] On Sunday, a large number of Tehran residents took to the streets to demonstrate their opposition to the dictatorship of Mullah Ruhollah Khomeyni; clashes ensued after revolution guards intervened. The enraged people of Tehran, who tore up Khomeyni's and Bani-Sadr's pictures and shouted slogans of "Down with the Islamic Republic," attacked the revolution guards, pummeling most of them. In this incident, seven revolution guards were injured.

A bank branch was also burned down during demonstrations on Amirabad Avenue in Tehran. The burning of the regime's banks is the beginning of a movement that revives the memory of the people's rage 30 months ago.

Another report in this connection notes that the people of Mashhad attacked a branch of the Mellat Bank in Mashhad on Wednesday, 25 February, smashing the windows of the bank in protest of the large loans received by the clergy and Khomeyni's representatives.

On Sunday, 1 March, other demonstrations took place in Tehran in which thousands of students of Tehran's Khrazmi and Hadaf high schools, who had gathered in their school premises, participated in a protest against Khomeyni's Islamic Republic. Reports from Tehran say that all of the insticutions affiliated to the Kharazmi and Hadaf education group have been closed for 2 months; it is still not clear when the education of the thousands of students who attend these schools will be resumed.

According to reports by our comrades-in-arms in Tehran--apart from the wide opposition by these students to Khomeyni's regime--the education system imposed by the regime was also strongly criticized by the teachers and students. The teachers and students say that Khomeyni's education system has returned science and education to the medieval age, and instead of falling in step with the world's scientific developments, it resorts to propaganda, demagoguery and brainwashing.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS REORGANIZATION OF NEQAB

GF011612 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Ruhollah Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr and criminal allies of these traitors assumed that by murdering hundreds of the best officers and NCO's of the Iranian army they would be able to silence the voice of the Iranian nation, which is seeking freedom. But these shortsighted (?people) are unaware that the voice of freedom-seeking Iranian patriots cannot be silenced. The compatriots of the selfless (?individuals participating) in the 9 September uprising [day of attempted coup by air force officers], in cooperation with other patriots and freedom-seekers, have reorganized Neqab and, alongside the Iranian valiants and under the leadership of Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, will continue their struggle to free the homeland. In this freedom-seeking struggle, cooperation and aid from all freedom-loving patriots are both effective and necessary. Compatriots, prepare yourselves and join the struggle for freedom, victory and the honor of dear Iran. The day of release is near.

PESHMERGA ATTACK BANEH GARRISON 22 FEB

GF011624 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] According to reports from Kordestan, the Baneh garrison came under heavy artillery attack by Kurdish peshmerga on 22 February. The attack against the garrison lasted 5 hours and, according to reports, the garrison's buildings and vehicles were severely damaged. There is no report of the number of dead or injured.

KURDS ATTACK REVOLUTION GUARDS COLUMN 27 FEB

NC041530 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] A column of revolution guards and their Kurdish collaborators traveling on the Saqqez-Bukan road was attacked at the (?Sarau) pass by the Kurdish peshmerga. Five revolution guards were killed. The column included 12 vehicles and was supported by 3 helicopters. The peshmerga reportedly suffered one dead in this attack, which took place on Friday afternoon, 27 February.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS MAHABAD RADIO, TV DISABLED

GF011635 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Reports from Kordestan indicate that the television and radio transmitters in Mahabad have become inoperative, due to the theft of some of their parts. Peshmerga and revolution guards blame each other for the theft. The peshmerga have announced that the revolution guards intended to close the station by making the transmitters inoperative. The guards have arrested five employees for involvement in the theft of the equipment.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS CONFISCATION OF MULLAH'S MONEY

GF021553 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Patriotic freedom fighters have attacked the house of a mullah called (?Kufi) in the Tehran Pars district and confiscated 12 million rials in cash that will be used to support the struggle. The money will be used for weapons, ammunition, explosives and communications equipment.

The attack on Mullah (?Kufi's) house was successfully carried out on the morning of 27 February, after long surveillance and following assurances that there was a considerable amount of cash inside.

IRANIANS IN FRG DEMONSTRATE AGAINST KHOMEYNI

NC041600 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Telephone report by the radio's correspondent in the Federal Republic of Germany]

[Text] While the German press continues to devote its reports and comments to the Iran-Iraq war and to discuss the effects of the war on both sides' economy, struggling Iranian organizations are organizing demonstrations and public meetings to inform Europeans of the antihuman nature of Khomeyni's regime.

Within the framework of these activities, the organization of struggling Iranian students in Germany organized a program in which university professors, the organization of German women, a number of correspondents and a large number of Iranian patriots participated. In speeches at the meeting, the struggling Iranian women described the situation under which women live in the Islamic Republic.

The organization of struggling Iranian students also organized a photo exhibit, showing how the club wielders of the Islamic Republic Party attack women with knives and throw acid on their faces. After seeing the photo exhibit, a spokesman for the German women's organization stated: We are well aware how the regime of the religious fascists in the Islamic Republic has trampled upon all human rights and that women especially are the ones whose rights have been most abused by the mullahs. Therefore, we declare our readiness to cooperate with the struggling Iranian women, who have been deprived of all human and social rights, and to support them with all of our capabilities.

The organization of Iranian scholars and intellectuals in (?Europe) has issued a statement in which the crimes committed by Khomeyni's regime are reiterated. In their statement, the Iranian intellectuals and scholars stress that they will continue their persistent efforts, with the assistance of all struggling organizations, to free Iran from the domination of the reactionary mullahs and will support the [words indistinct] for the establishment of just rule and freedom in Iran.

The organization of Iranian scholars and intellectuals expresses its full support for all armed national forces, both inside Iran and abroad, that have risen to overthrow the mullahs' terrorist regime and stresses that it will cooperate, on the basis of (?the national and nationalistic ideals) of Iran, with all Iranian strugglers and freedom-seekers until the complete elimination of the rule of aliens in Iran.

IRANIAN DELEGATION THREATENS FRENCH OFFICIALS

NC281504 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Members of an economic delegation of the Islamic Republic, who had gone to France to hold talks with officials of a French industrial unit, staged an armed attempt to threaten the French officials into increasing the amount of commission and middleman rights that they wanted. The heads of Khomeyni's delegation were Ahmad Farabi and Ahmad Heydari, who had been sent to France to purchase spare parts for locomotives and for other machinery needed by the railroad organization.

When the French negotiators refused to pay the commission demanded by the Islamic Republic delegation, Ahmad Farabi and Ahmad Heydari drew their weapons and tried to make the French agree under duress. But one of the members of the French delegation was able to leave the conference room and informed the police. The members of the Islamic Republic economic delegation then fled rapidly and went to the embassy of Khomeyni's republic, located near the conference site, seeking refuge there.

This incident took place on Thursday of last week; news of it was received by Radio Iran on the same day. But since such an impudent act was unprecedented throughout the world and as one did not expect even Khomeyni's associates to commit such an act, we refused to broadcast the story, doubting that it was true, and asked Radio Iran supported in Paris to investigate this matter further. Last night, our friends informed us that, unfortunately, this news was true and that Khomeyni's associates have so grossly disgraced Iran and the Iranians.

EMBASSY STAFFERS CAUSE DISRUPTIONS IN PARIS

NC281630 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Reports from Paris state that a number of hezbollahis and hooligans who are on the payroll of Khomeyni's embassy in Paris were once again arrested by the French police on charges of disrupting public order and causing riots and distrubances.

On Thursday afternoon, while more than 2,000 Iranians residing in Paris were attending a lecture of Prof Dr (?Mohammad Ja'far Mahjub) on Iranian culture, a group of lackey hezbollahis of Khomeyni's embassy went to the lecture hall with the intention of disrupting the meeting and clashed with security forces. This group of lackeys, whose duty is to disrupt meetings of Iranian patriots, carried clubs and shouted slogans against patriotism and Iranian culture, but were crushed by a number of Iranian students and handed over to the police.

The interesting point is that the hezbollahi club wielders, who have been sent to Khomeyni's embassy in Paris with very high salaries, spend the largest part of their tour of duty in the police stations. But since the Islamic Republic is paying very high fees to a number of French lawyers to (?guard) over them, the French police release them each time, after detaining them for only a short while.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN PREDICTS STEEL STRIKE

NC041129 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Reports from Tehran, Esfahan and Kerman state that following the (?political oppression) and censorship in Khomeyni's anti-Islamic regime, industrial workers are preparing for a widespread (?strike). [Words indistinct] of the Esfahan steelmill and in many of the plants in southern Tehran, which are almost idle, many of the workers and employees have been dismissed on various charges. (?This has enraged the workers), who strongly protest their colleagues' dismissal. Despite repeated warnings by the [word indistinct] and the puppet governor general of Esfahan against the gathering of the workers of the steelmill and despite his attempts to terrify them, our correspondent in Esfahan reported that workers of the Esfahan steelmill recently gathered to prepare for a widespread strike to gain their rights. We have not received precise reports on the details of the Esfahan steelmill workers' strike, but reliable sources have stated that Esfahan's toiling workers intend, in the next few days, by starting a widespread strike, to (?crush the injustice of the clergy) and [words indistinct].

ANTICLERICAL 'IDENTIFICATION COMMITTEES' FORMED

NC041024 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to reports received from Tehran, a number of patriotic and struggling compatriots in the ministries and government organizations have recently formed three-member committees known as identification committees. These committees were secretly formed after the civil servants' strikes and subaverage work--aimed at paralyzing the machinery of the clerical regime--and following scattered demonstrations in Tehran and other cities against (?despotism), [word indistinct] and censorship. Their duty is to identify and to gather the exact names and addresses of the mullahs and of the associates and collaborators of Khomeyni's regime. The organization of resistance movements and groups affiliated with the [word indistinct] movement within the country have undertaken the coordination of these committees. We call on all dissatisfied [word indistinct] employees throughout the country to form groups of two or three people, with the help of their trusted friends, to (?help mobilize) these committees and to gather (?the names) of people who (?support) Khomeyni's) antinational and anti-Islamic regime, as well as the names and exact addresses of the clergymen and mullahs who exercise influence in government offices and ministries and to send this information to these committees' coordination centers. This is so that after the downfall of the mullahs' regime they can be presented to national and revolutionary courts.

NVOI URGES APPOINTMENT OF PRO-KHOMEYNI MINISTERS

TA042050 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Completing the Cabinet Is the Current Necessity"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: When we review, even briefly, the outcome of the activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegations that were dispatched to 30 countries, we see that the personal preferences and views of individuals still play a role in our country's foreign policy. The reason for this is that, generally, the foundations and principle lines of our foreign policy have still not been drafted and approved and that our country is still without a minister of foreign affairs.

As we are aware, in addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministries of Commerce, and Economy and Finance are also in the same situation, with the problem of appointing ministers to these organizations still pending due to personal motives and considerations. There is no need to further explain that such an unhealthy situation is to our country's detriment, and this is exactly the sort of thing that allows our nation's enemies to allege that no government exists in Iran. It is also very obvious that the aforementioned ministries--the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance--are key ministries, and that the persistence and obstinacy of various responsible individuals and officials in keeping this important matter pending cannot be justified by any assertion or sophistry.

Let us consider this same Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through which the (?office) of the Islamic president of Iran establishes contacts, relations and ties with other countries. No one has any doubt that the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be based on the principles of the Constitution--a credible and consistent policy. This credibility and consistency must be stressed by determining the principles and basic lines of foreign policy and by appointing a foreign minister faithful and committed to the principles of the revolution and to the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line.

The minister of foreign affairs must be the supervisor and executor of the basic principles and lines of our country's foreign policy. According to the law, the minister of foreign affairs is answerable to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The other two ministries are not exempt from this general rule either, and the delay in appointing responsible officials over these ministries cannot be justified. The astonishing thing is that those who continually talk about the indispensability of democracy, in practice consign to oblivion the basic lesson of democracy that, in a national institution such as the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the minority must follow the view of the majority, and that officials in the upper echelons must submit to the views of the representatives of the people. It is no longer democracy when an individual or individuals--in any position--accept freedom and democracy only to the extent that their own personal views are realized, and otherwise raise a clamor that freedom and democracy have been violated.

From the viewpoint of these gentlemen, only the Amir Entezams, Ebrahim Yazdis and Sadeq Qotbzadehs, who have unbreakable and close ties with Western, especially American, circles, are suitable for the post of minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our people have observed the consequences of the tenure of office of these gentlemen in the ministries, particularly in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when, during the post-revolutionary period, not only did they not take the slightest measure toward publicizing our nation's revolution for the world, but also acted in such a way that to some extent they isolated our homeland in the international arena. The people want the ministers of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, and Economy and Finance to be appointed as soon as possible and the Cabinet to be completed. In this important matter, the basis for judgment should not be personal views and preferences but the experience of persons and individuals faithful and committed to the Iranian revolution. The line of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian nation must be pursued in all ministries, including these. The completion of the cabinet is the current urgent necessity. Negligence, creating difficulties, obstinacy and stubborness, must not be shown in this crucial and important matter.

NVOI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

2 Mar Commentary

TA021925 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 March carried a commentary entitled "The Liberals and National Unity." It said: The victory of our nation, as the imam has many times repeated, was and continues to be dependent upon unity of word and deed. Many newspapers in our country have recently asked why the unity that used to exist on the eve of the revolution cannot be seen in the post revolutionary period, saying that the fact that the unity that existed on the eve of the revolution does not exist today is neither logical nor in accordance with reality, since its main tenets, to overthrow the corrupt regime, to eradicate all remnants and influences of U.S. imperialist domination and to secure the interests and spiritual and material rights of the toilers, still exist today.

The decisive majority of our people act in unity of word, according to the main slogans of the revolution led by Imam Khomeyni, but some groups, during the peak of the revolutionary wave, joined the popular, anti-imperialist movement, even though they wanted a constitutional monarchy or at least a constitution without a monarch. These people did not at that time have any alternative but to declare themselves supporters of the revolution and to accept the leadership of the imam of the nation.

The liberals did not and still do not accept the rejection of imperialism. Not only do they not accept its rejection, they exert all of their efforts toward the return of U.S. imperialism. Documents revealed by the struggling student followers of the imam's path show that even on the eve of the revolution, many of these liberal gentlemen and their close friends, from Entezam to Nazih, had secret meetings with U.S. officials. These gentlemen, then and now, disagreed and continue to disagree with any kind of limitation on the plundering interests of homemade millionaires and dependent capitalists. During the time of the provisional government, these gentlemen sent millions abroad, with which they are now plotting against Iran and its revolution. They equip their agents and mercenaries inside Iran and instigate disturbances. These gentlemen are still opposed, to this very day, to any persistent action to distribute land among landless villagers. We should ask these gentlemen, to which national unity they refer? Unity for the maintenance of the domination of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism? Unity to continue to exploit millions of oppressed toilers? The answer of the people, of millions of Iranian toilers, to the call of the liberals for such a fake unity is "We do not expect anything good from you."

3 Mar Commentary

TA031840 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 March carried a commentary, entitled "Imperialism's New Plot," which stated that the liberals have tried to present other imperialist countries, including Britain, as being neutral toward the Iranian revolution. The true revolutionary forces have always stressed the point that all imperialists, whether American, British, German or French, are the same, being the enemies of the freedom and independence of liberated nations and countries. Our people sensed this fact with all of their being during the conspiratorial and aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism and its allies against Iran. We observed that all of the conspiratorial and aggressive activities by U.S. imperialism had the approval of the imperialist British Government. Contrary to the joint plots of the U.S. and British imperialists and the subversions of the compromising liberals, the Iranian nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution is continuing its progress, and every day the plundering interests of the imperialists are being seriously called into question throughout the region.

It is this fact that has alarmed rabid U.S. imperialism and British neocolonialism. It is not without reason that during her recent visit to the United States, Mrs Thatcher discussed with the U.S. President the danger to British interests in the region. The leaders of the two countries decided to take the necessary measures to safeguard these plundering interests. Following these discussions, Mrs Thatcher announced that Britain and the other Western countries will form a special military force that could be immediately deployed in the Persian Gulf when necessary.

It is obvious that the sharp edge of these conspiratorial acts by the U.S. and British imperialists is aimed at our people and the Islamic revolution. Mrs Thatcher obviously believes that this is the pre-World War II era, when the imperialists could carry out any aggression and crime unchallenged. She does not know, or does not want to know, that that era has passed. Nations are now aware of their rights, and it is not accidental that Mrs Thatcher's proposal met with severe protests by our region's people and newspapers. Safeguarding the security of the Persian Gulf is among the duties of the countries of the region. The nations of our region, including the Iranian nation, condemn the imperialists' new plots against the liberation movements of the region, and are preparing to confront these plots.

4 Mar Commentary

TA041841 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 March carried a commentary entitled "U.S. Imperialism and Its Allies Are the Supporters of the Counterrevolution." It stated that the counterrevolution within the country and abroad desires to weaken and overthrow the Islamic Republic and to trample upon the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation. These counterrevolutionary elements, most of whom were able to flee the country during Mr Bazargan's provisional government, taking with them bags filled with dollars, are now plotting abroad against the Islamic Republic with ease of mind and are assisting the counterrevolution within the country. It is said that there are more than 900,000 of these counterrevolutionary elements in the West. France, Britain and West Germany and other countries are protecting these counterrevolutionaries and have placed at their disposal every kind of facility for their subversive activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this connection, it is appropriate that we become acquainted with some of the activities of the counterrevolutionaries in the West and with the support of the United States and its allies for these treacherous elements through American commentators, including Mr (?Peterman), an NBC television network commentator.

In a special program about the activities of the various counterrevolutionary groups, Mr (?Peterman) said that all of the counterrevolutionaries have one common objective, the overthrow of the Iranian revolutionary regime. The NBC commentator acknowledges that the puppets of U.S. imperialism in the region are also cooperating actively with the United States and its Western allies in the counterrevolutionary elements' plots against our Islamic Republic and the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation.

He says that it is possible that Jordan will soon place a radio transmitter at the disposal of the Iranian royal family, and it is said that it has given permission to an army of Iranian exiles to pass through its borders. He also says that Saudi Arabia is rendering assistance to these counterrevolutionary fugitives. It has also been reported that Turkey has allowed counterrevolutionary soldiers to train there, although the Turkish Government denies this. The count revolution within the country and imperialism abroad, led by U.S. imperialism, continue to be the principle enemies of the revolution. Diverting public opinion from this fact in any form and under any pretext is tantamount to assisting the counterrevolution.